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A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS



Workers'
Congresses

In Democratic
Kampuchea

Exploiting
Underground
Resources

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

China's Underground Wealth

In an interview with our correspondent, Vice-Minister of Geology Cheng Yuqi answers questions about China's underground resources, the prospects of exploiting them and their bearing on the four modernizations (pp. 20-23).

Distribution of China's major mineral deposits and a map showing their locations (pp. 23-24).

Workers' Congresses

Congresses of workers and staff members are being set up throughout China as part of the effort to promote socialist democracy and reform the system of management (p. 3).

A *Gongren Ribao* editorial explains why workers and staff must have the right to manage enterprises (pp. 14-16).

Meddling in China's Internal Affairs

An agreement according each other diplomatic privileges was signed between the "American Institute in Taiwan" and the Taiwan "Co-ordination Council for North American Affairs." *Renmin Ribao* Commentator declared that the agreement, endorsed by the U.S. Government, constituted a violation of the principles governing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States (p. 9).

Greetings to Korean Workers' Party

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In Democratic Kampuchea

Life is hard in rural Democratic Kampuchea, but the people appear to be optimistic and confident of ultimate victory over the Vietnamese aggressors (p. 11).

Concern for the Young People

Local Youth League committees, trade unions and women's organizations sponsor social functions to help young people find partners (p. 27).

Harbin, Taiyuan, Beijing and other cities have taken various measures to help youngsters continue their studies or train for future jobs (p. 28).



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COVER: Chinese geological workers prospecting for minerals in mountainous areas.

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POLITICAL**China to Mark 70th Anniversary of 1911 Revolution**

A decision to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution on October 10, 1981 was adopted at a recent session of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The decision said that this revolution, led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was a great democratic revolution in Chinese history. It overthrew the feudal rule of the Qing Dynasty and put an end to the 2,000-year-long autocratic monarchy in China; it emancipated the minds of the Chinese people and paved the way for the development of the revolution in later years. Therefore it is of great significance in the history of China's democratic revolution.

The decision added that it is of practical importance at this new historical period of China to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, to publicize its historic significance and the monumental contributions made by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This will help consolidate and develop the revolutionary, patriotic united front and make China a modern and strong socialist country.

The session decided to set up a preparatory committee consisting of 171 representatives from the Chinese Communist Party, the democratic parties, the people's organizations and various walks of life. Ye Jianying was elected chairman and Soong Ching Ling, Deng Xiaoping and 20 others were

elected vice-chairmen of the preparatory committee.

Congress of Workers and Staff Members

The congress of workers and staff members, restored in the past two years, is now playing its role as the organ of power for the enterprises where democratic management is practised. This is part of the endeavour to promote political reform and perfect socialist democracy and the legal system to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, in his speech greeting the Ninth National Congress of China's Trade Unions on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council in October 1978, stressed that "all our enterprises, without exception, should have democratic management." Since then, workers' congresses have been revived or established in the big and medium-sized enterprises in many industrial cities throughout the country. This system of dem-

ocratic management was introduced in the 1950s, but was undermined in the years of turmoil of the "cultural revolution."

At present, over 80 per cent of the industrial enterprises in Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin have restored such congresses. Those enterprises in Sichuan Province which have been given greater power of self-management have taken similar steps, with the deputies directly elected by the workers and staff members. The workers' congresses in those enterprises which have achieved initial successes after they have been given greater power of self-management have the following powers:

— They have a real say in matters related to their enterprises. The ideas and suggestions put forward by the deputies are heeded and earnestly considered by the leadership. This has enhanced the workers' sense of responsibility as masters of their enterprises;

— They discuss and decide on major questions in the enterprises. This has helped solve



Workers of a cotton mill in Quxian County, Zhejiang Province, have elected a new shift head.

many outstanding problems in production, management and the well-being of the workers;

— They exercise the right of supervision over the work of the cadres, thereby playing an important role in combating bureaucracy and feudal patriarchal and privilege-seeking tendencies, and bringing about closer relations between the masses and the cadres;

— They exercise the right of democratically electing workshop directors, section chiefs, shift and group heads as well as other cadres at the grass-roots level.

At present such congresses play only a limited role, as the existing economic management system and the cadre system in the enterprises still remain to be improved. In the opinion of a leading member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, it is necessary to solve the existing problems through further experimentation in order to make the workers' congresses real organs of power for the workers to exercise their rights as masters of their enterprises. These problems are:

- The present system of leadership in the enterprises should be reformed and Party and administration should be gradually separated so as to make the congresses organs with the power of making decisions;

- The functions and powers of the workers' congresses should be clearly defined. For instance, they should have the power to examine and decide on matters concerning production and management, to supervise the work of cadres and management personnel, to elect, recommend or dismiss leading administrative members in the enterprises, and to make suggestions for changes if they have differing views re-

garding certain directives or decisions passed down from leading bodies at higher levels;

- The system of organization and work of the congresses should be further improved so as to perfect democratic management and make it a standing feature of the enterprises.

Gongren Ribao (Workers' Daily), organ of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in a recent editorial entitled "Workers and Staff Must Have the Right to Manage Enterprises" has explained in detail the views of the trade union on this question (see page 14 of this issue).

Combating Bureaucracy Encouraged

The Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline Under the C.P.C. Central Committee recently commended in a circular two bank clerks for their devotion to safeguarding state interests and their courage in combating bureaucracy. The two clerks are Wang Ce and Li Damin of the Fushun branch of the People's Bank of China.

Last July, the transport departments in the city of Fushun, Liaoning Province, refused to take on the responsibility to ship out aviation kerosene for three local refineries. As a result of their irresponsible attitude, the matter was delayed for eight days and the refineries were forced to cut production, thereby incurring a loss of nearly one million yuan.

Wang Ce and Li Damin are bank clerks stationed in the Fushun Oil Refinery and are in charge of credits. When they learnt about the situation, they immediately got in touch with the railway transport department. But the reply they got was: "We can't decide, you'll have to wait

for instructions from higher authorities." Wang and Li then hurried to Beijing to report the matter to the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Railways. But the personnel who received them said that it was a trifling matter and refused to take adequate measures to solve it. So Wang and Li finally turned to the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline for help. The commission took prompt action and had the matter solved without further delay.

Investigations into this incident have been carried out and disciplinary measures taken against those responsible for the economic losses.

China's socialist system is not yet perfect and bureaucracy is quite common in many departments from the central down to the grass-roots level. This is a hindrance to the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

The Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline pointed out in the circular that incidents such as that disclosed by Wang Ce and Li Damin cannot but arouse indignation among the people. Stressing that bureaucracy which endangers the four modernizations should not be tolerated any longer, the circular called on everyone to expose and fight against it.

ECONOMIC

Popularizing Agro-Techniques

The modernization of agro-science and technology is the key to the realization of the modernization of agriculture. The earnest popularization of the fruits of scientific research already achieved will expedite the development of China's agriculture. This is the view ex-

pressed by *Renmin Ribao* in one of its recent editorials.

The editorial noted that in the past 30 years a number of scientific research achievements have been popularized throughout the country and they have been of enormous help in promoting the production of grain, economic crops and animal husbandry. Wheat rust, for instance, used to be a major menace, but thanks to the efforts of scientists, a high-yield and rust-resistant strain has been cultivated and comprehensive preventive measures have been taken and popularized. As a result, wheat rust has in the main been brought under control in the major wheat-producing areas in north and northwest China since 1965.

A hybrid of long-grained non-glutinous rice was bred in 1973 and popularized on 5 million hectares in 1979. Its per-hectare yield was 750 to 1,125 kilogrammes more than the ordinary variety of rice.

Two varieties of maize cultivated by the Inheritance Research Institute have been planted on a trial basis in more than 100 counties. They are

easily adaptable, drought-enduring and salinization-resisting, and each of them has three or four ears, with an increased yield of 14 to 125 per cent over that of the ordinary varieties.

According to the statistics in 1977, fruitful results have been achieved in more than 3,000 major agricultural research items since liberation, and 1,000 more in the recent two years. But most of them have not been popularized.

During the ten chaotic years of the "cultural revolution," Lin Biao, the gang of four and company raised such ultra-Left slogans as "workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force in scientific research work," denying the important role played by professional scientific personnel. At that time agro-techniques popularization centres in many counties were closed down. This was the main reason why popularization work could not be carried out in a planned way.

The editorial urged that earnest efforts be made to improve research work on agricultural science and technology and a network of centres be set up to popularize agro-techniques.



Agro-scientific research units in Sichuan Province have, through co-operation, succeeded in breeding a new variety of cotton.

Houses Sold to Individuals

State-built houses are being sold to individuals in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China, according to the State Bureau of Urban Construction. This is part of the government's efforts to alleviate the country's housing problem.

In Shenyang, a major industrial base in northeast China, 139 families registered as buyers within ten days after the city's housing administration announced that there were houses for sale to individuals. On the first day, about 600 people called at the administration's office, and some even brought money with them. Buyers can pay for the houses in a lump sum or in instalments within a period of 15 years, the annual interest rate being 1 to 2 per cent.

This is the first time since liberation in 1949 that houses are sold by the state to individuals. It started last year in Liuzhou of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and other cities on a trial basis, and soon spread to other parts of the country.

Apart from this, individuals are allowed to build houses for themselves in some cities. For instance, in the city of Fuzhou in southeast China's Fujian Province, more than 1,500 households have since last year built their own houses covering a floor space of more than 87,000 square metres, equivalent to the total completed in a year by the city's housing administration. In building these houses, the state gives help by way of providing the necessary building materials.

This new measure has somewhat eased the housing problem, but there is still an acute

shortage of houses in various parts of the country, according to the State Bureau of Urban Construction. About 35 per cent of the population in the cities and towns still live in crowded quarters. This year the state plans to build new housing for 4 million families, and the total floor space will be more than last year's 62 million square metres.

EDUCATION

For More Liberal Arts Students

Vice-Premier Fang Yi called on the universities and colleges in China to train more people specializing in the liberal arts for the modernization drive.

He said this at a meeting on October 3 in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the China People's University, which gives students training mainly in Marxist-Leninist theory, economic management and political education.

Vice-Premier Fang said: "There is an acute shortage of qualified personnel in all fields of work. Whether China will be able to train millions of competent personnel with a college

education in the next five to ten years has a great bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations."

"For many years," he noted, "the guideline for educational work has over-emphasized science and engineering at the expense of the liberal arts which have developed very slowly and, indeed, were even discarded for a period of time. Such a wrong policy has resulted in serious consequences."

The Vice-Premier pointed out that socialist modernization needs all kinds of competent people. The country needs not only a large number of people well versed in science and engineering, agriculture and medicine, but also in the liberal arts. For a long time, few people have studied problems concerning economics, management and law as well as social problems such as population, youth and women. These problems will crop up in large numbers in the modernization march.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi stressed that the China People's University should take up the important and glorious tasks of training people in these fields.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Greetings to the Workers' Party of Korea

On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and the convocation of its Sixth Congress, Chairman Hua Guofeng on October 9 sent a message of greetings to General Secretary Kim Il Sung. A delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian arrived in Pyongyang to attend the congress and the celebrations.

Chairman Hua's message said: "The Workers' Party of Korea is a Marxist-Leninist Party with a glorious history. It is the organizer and leader of all the victories of the Korean people. In the past 35 years the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has creatively applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions in the country, inherited and carried forward the glorious traditions in the armed struggle against the Japanese aggressors and led the Korean revolution from victory to victory.

"The heroic Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and through arduous struggles, created the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the dictatorship of the proletariat, defeated the U.S. imperialist armed aggression and built their country into a prosperous and powerful socialist country, thus writing brilliant chapters in history. The Workers' Party of Korea upholds proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposes imperialism, colonialism and the policy of domination, actively supports the revolutionary cause of the oppressed nations and peoples, thus making outstanding contributions to the maintenance of world peace and the struggle for the progress of mankind."

Referring to the great achievements scored by the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the message said: "We are convinced that the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will surely bring about brighter prospects for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and encourage the Korean people to win greater victories in their new march.



A teacher of the China People's University in Beijing helping his students after class.

"It is an urgent desire of the entire Korean people to reunify at an early date their artificially divided nation and make Korea emerge in the world with an integrated and independent new look. With a view to realizing the reunification of the nation, the Korean Workers' Party, showing great foresight and representing the Korean nation's fundamental interests, has mapped out a correct, principled line in accordance with the development of the situation, put forward rational proposals and made unremitting efforts, winning broad sympathy and support from the world people. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have resolutely supported the correct line and reasonable stand of the Korean Workers' Party, and resolutely supported the Korean people in their just struggle against imperialist aggression and intervention and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

The message pointed out: "The two Parties of China and Korea and the two peoples have forged a great blood-cemented friendship in their protracted and common struggle against imperialism, rendered mutual assistance in socialist revolution and construction, and have established very close relations of co-operation and friendship. This relationship has further developed under the new historical conditions in the past few years. This is of great realistic significance for promoting the socialist construction of the two countries, for defending peace and security in Asia and the world, and for the common cause of promoting the struggle

in unity of the world proletariat and revolutionary people.

"The Chinese Communist Party extremely treasures the great friendship between China and Korea and will continue to make every effort to consolidate and develop this friendship. No matter what storm may arise in the world, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will, as always, closely unite with the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people, support each other and march forward together."

New Central Committee. The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea came to a successful end on October 14. It elected a new Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message that day, wishing the fraternal Korean people, led by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea with Comrade Kim Il Sung at the helm, new and greater successes in carrying out the militant tasks set by its Sixth Congress, in opposing outside intervention, in striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and domination.

Secretary-General of Zambian United National Independence Party in Beijing

Mainza Chona, Secretary-General of the Zambian United National Independence Party, and the delegation he led recently paid a visit to China. The visit has further strengthened

the friendship and co-operation between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples.

Chairman Hua Guofeng met with Secretary-General Chona and his party when they arrived in Beijing on September 29. Chairman Hua said that relations between the two Parties and two countries had been developing smoothly. "We are very satisfied with this," Chairman Hua said. "Our relationship is one of complete equality, of learning from each other and mutual help and support."

Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian met and gave a banquet in honour of the Zambian guests on October 1. Wan Li, Member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier, held talks with Secretary-General Chona, and exchanged views on major current international issues.

Wan Li wished that the Zambian people, under the leadership of President Kaunda and the United National Independence Party, would achieve still greater successes in consolidating their national independence and developing their national economy and culture. He reaffirmed the Chinese people's support for the just struggle of the African people for national emancipation and against outside interference in African affairs.

Secretary-General Chona said that "as a non-aligned nation, Zambia wishes to make friends with all nations that love and cherish peace and adhere to policies of friendship, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity." He said

that Zambia will stand by the side of the friendly Chinese people and all those who work for genuine world peace.

Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation

The Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation led by Tun Haji Omar Yoke Lin Ong, President of the Senate, recently paid an 11-day visit to China. It was the first Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The visit has helped deepen the friendship and understanding between the two governments and peoples.

During the delegation's stay in Beijing (October 5-8), Chinese leaders Ye Jianying, Zhao Ziyang and Ulanhu met with the delegation.

Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Ye Jianying reiterated China's support for the proposal of the ASEAN countries, including Malaysia, for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Premier Zhao had a cordial and friendly meeting with the members of the delegation, and expressed the hope that the two countries will keep on exchanging views and co-ordinate their positions on international affairs. Vice-Chairman Ulanhu and President Yoke Lin Ong exchanged views on bilateral relations and current international issues. Ulanhu said that friendship and co-operation between China and Malaysia have developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations. President Yoke Lin Ong said that Malaysia and China share similar views on many important international issues. He expressed the belief that friendship and co-operation between

the two countries will continue to grow.

Just Stand. At the banquet he gave in honour of the delegation on October 6, Vice-Chairman Ulanhu paid tribute to Malaysia for upholding justice and actively defending the U.N. Charter and the norms guiding international relations. He said: "Malaysia has, like the other ASEAN countries, insisted on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan so that the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples can decide their own destiny free from outside interference. This just stand is highly appreciated by the peace-loving people throughout the world."

News in Brief

Vice-Premier Ji Visits Three Asian Countries. Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei paid a visit to Kuwait, Yemen Arab Republic and Oman from September 23 to October 8, thereby winding up a tour of ten Asian and African countries.

During his three-day stay in Kuwait, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met with the Amir of the State of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber al Ahmed al Sabah, Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah and others. They held a series of meetings and discussed bilateral relations and urgent international and regional problems. These meetings were very useful to the promotion of mutual understanding and development of friendly co-operation between the two countries.

During his visit to the Yemen Arab Republic, Vice-Premier Ji met with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Vice-President and Speaker Abdelkerim al-Arshi. He held talks with Deputy Premier and Foreign

Minister Hassan Muhammed Makki. They expressed the hope that the dispute between Iran and Iraq would be settled through peaceful consultations and reaffirmed their support for the Arab people in their just struggle to recover all the occupied Arab territories and support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle for legitimate national rights.

During his stay in Oman, Vice-Premier Ji met with Head of State of the Sultanate of Oman Sultan Qabus Bin. They exchanged views on international issues of common interest and shared identical views on these matters.

Sino-French Broadcast Co-operation Agreement. The Central People's Broadcasting Station of China and the National Society of Radio Broadcasting of France signed an agreement on broadcast co-operation in Paris on October 3. The agreement stipulates that the two sides will exchange recorded materials on news items, cultural life and music, organize special programmes and exchange reporting groups.

World Food Programme Agreement. A basic agreement with the World Food Programme providing assistance to China was signed in Beijing on October 4. The agreement stipulates that the World Food Programme, in the light of China's needs, will provide food assistance in support of China's economic and social development projects or to meet emergency food needs arising from natural disasters or as a result of other emergencies.

Since last year the World Food Programme has extended food assistance worth 15 million U.S. dollars to aid China's programme in settling Indochinese refugees.

*Sino-U.S. Relations***An Inadvisable Move**

AN agreement signed on October 2 by the "American Institute in Taiwan" (A.I.T.) and the Taiwan "Co-ordination Council for North American Affairs" (C.C.N.A.A.) stipulates that both organizations and their staffs shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. This agreement was endorsed by the U.S. Government. After the Chinese side criticized the move, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department rejected the criticism, claiming that it was a "really minor thing" and does not go counter to the spirit of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This action taken by the U.S. administration, disregarding the norms of international law and departing from the principles governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, cannot but arouse intense indignation among the Chinese people.

One of the important principles governing the normalization of Sino-American relations is that the United States recognizes that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. The January 1, 1979 Joint Communique on Establishment of Sino-American Diplomatic Relations states explicitly that "the United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." A U.S.

government statement dated December 15, 1978 — on the eve of the establishment of diplomatic relations — said: "In the future, the American people and the people of Taiwan will maintain commercial, cultural, and other relations without official government representation and without diplomatic relations." The A.I.T. and C.C.N.A.A., set up after the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, are unofficial agencies for the maintenance of commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and Taiwan. Obviously, any attempt to accord official status to these unofficial agencies, whose function is to maintain people-to-people relations, runs counter to the principles governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, and is therefore absolutely unacceptable.

Diplomatic privileges and immunities are rights enjoyed by official missions and their staffs in international relations. This is common knowledge. Since the A.I.T. and C.C.N.A.A. are unofficial, non-governmental organizations, how can they grant each other privileges which official representatives alone can enjoy? In point of fact, the United States had not granted such privileges to any unofficial, non-governmental organizations before. Since the U.S. Government has now endorsed the agreement signed by the two organizations, does it not mean that it wants to accord the two organizations official governmental liaison status?

Meddling in China's Internal Affairs

On October 11 at a meeting in Beijing attended by people of the Gaoshan nationality from Taiwan, Chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Cai Xiao pointed out that the U.S. Government, in endorsing the agreement signed between A.I.T. and C.C.N.A.A., is according the two unofficial organizations official governmental status. This goes against all norms of international law, violates the principles governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, and is an attempt to create "two Chinas" and obstruct Taiwan's return to the motherland, thereby preventing the Chinese people from realizing the reunification of their country. It is a gross interference in China's internal affairs. Compatriots in Taiwan and the rest of the Chinese people are firmly opposed to this move of the U.S. Government.

Though U.S. official circles tried strenuously to dismiss the matter as a "minor thing," Taiwan has given it much publicity, declaring that the privileges granted under the agreement "are as extensive as those enjoyed by diplomatic personnel in general" and that such an arrangement between unofficial organizations is "unique" internationally. This shows that the agreement actually accords an official status to the two organizations. The U.S. Government's explanation that the agreement was purely an unofficial arrangement is unconvincing.

U.S. official circles have invoked the "Taiwan Relations Act" as the basis for the legitimacy of the agreement. This will not get them anywhere.

The Chinese Government has long ago expressed its opposition to the act as it runs counter in a number of ways to the principles governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations. The Chinese people decidedly will not accept this domestic legislation of the United States as the legal basis for handling Sino-American relations, though the U.S. administration tries to impose it on China as such.

China and the United States have normalized their relations after nearly 30 confused and complicated years. This relationship has developed smoothly in recent years thanks to the efforts of both countries. The Chinese people attach due importance to the friendly relations with the United States. But they definitely will not depart from principle or tolerate any "two Chinas" activities by any quarter in the United States. It should be pointed out that the development of Sino-American relations is of

great significance for the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace. It is in China's interest as well as in the interest of the United States. Many American political personalities have noted time and again that disrupting the development of Sino-American relations "could bring disastrous consequences." Clearly, a question of major strategic importance for the leaders of the United States is whether to pursue these relations further or to reverse them. In endorsing the move to place U.S.-Taiwan relations on an official footing, the U.S. Government is now breaking its own commitment and going counter to the principles governing the establishment of diplomatic relations with China. This inadvisable move has distressed the Chinese people. It is bound to be detrimental to the continuing development of relations between the two countries.

— "Renmin Ribao" Commentator, October 9

line, with the people impoverished and deprived of all democratic rights. They have sent troops to enslave Laos and committed aggression in Kampuchea. They are hostile to China and have engaged in acts of provocation against her. They are willingly handing over our national independence to serve Soviet expansionism. Our country has become a sea filled with tears, a large prison, and a foreign military base as well. Never have our people suffered so much hunger and poverty nor have they had so many grievances as today. Never have our people been so divided in a society so disintegrated and with families so sadly torn apart as today. Never has Viet Nam been so completely isolated and so discredited internationally as today."

The Hanoi ruling group, ignoring the misery and opposition of the Vietnamese people, is frenziedly pursuing a policy of regional hegemonism while serving as a cat's-paw for Soviet expansionism and hegemonism, he pointed out.

"Soviet advisers and soldiers have now taken the place of the Americans in trampling on our territory," he said. "Is this not their attempt to push our country into an abyss?"

Referring to the relations between Viet Nam and China, he said, Viet Nam and China are neighbours, have much in common culturally and have shared a common struggle for national liberation. How could the Hanoi ruling group forget China's enormous contribution to the victories of our two national wars to resist aggression? How could they continue to pursue a policy of hostility towards China!

Truong Nhu Tang added: "Since I left my country, I have

Vietnamese Called Upon to Unite for National Salvation

TRUONG Nhu Tang, former Minister of Justice of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, called on Vietnamese compatriots at home and abroad to unite for national salvation. The statement, addressed to the Vietnamese people, was broadcast over Radio Beijing on October 1.

Truong Nhu Tang pointed out that after 30 years of war against foreign aggression, the Vietnamese people should have been able to enjoy peace, freedom and a happy life "by way of achieving national harmony,

healing the wounds of war, carrying out reconstruction, developing the economy, and coexisting and maintaining friendly relations with the neighbouring and other Southeast Asian countries."

"But what has the Hanoi ruling group brought the people since the complete liberation of our country? Nothing but war — endless war, and starvation and oppression. They have betrayed their supporters and friends, tried to deceive their fellow-countrymen, and undermined national unity and the pursuance of an independent

been in contact with Vietnamese nationals of different circles abroad. They are all yearning for their native land. They earnestly want to share the woes of their fellow-countrymen at home. They hate the Hanoi ruling group. It is their common will and determination to work hard with their compatriots at home to overthrow the Hanoi ruling group to establish a system of genuine democracy and a new society of humanitarianism and equality, where everyone enjoys peace, has adequate food and clothing and lives in freedom and happiness."

In conclusion, he said: "I earnestly appeal to my compatriots at home and abroad, irrespective of their class backgrounds, political views and religious beliefs and putting aside their personal issues, to rise in

unity to save our motherland and people. The Hanoi ruling group, which has divorced itself from the masses, is sure to be overthrown. Then the Vietnamese people will certainly be able to enjoy peace, have enough to eat and wear, and live in freedom and happiness."

In Rural Democratic Kampuchea

BY foot and by elephant we visited the settlements and camps in the mountainous areas of Democratic Kampuchea. We met people who had recently fled the Vietnamese-occupied areas and we saw how hard the life was for the people. But the spirit of indomitable optimism and confidence in ultimate victory was everywhere in evidence.

Escape to Democratic Kampuchea

In a thatched hut amidst trees and bamboo groves, we talked with a group of people who had just escaped from enemy-occupied territory. A dark-skinned 47-year-old woman in a long black skirt named Ghiem, said:

Guerrillas Active in South Viet Nam

In July and August Vietnamese guerrillas in Tay Nguyen wiped out a number of government troops in and about Da Lat, Ban Me Thuot, Pleiku and Gia Lai and also killed a provincial chairman. This was announced by Radio Democratic Kampuchea quoting delayed reports from south Viet Nam.

In attacks on government troops in Pleiku, Pleibon and other places, the guerrillas killed or wounded at least a hundred soldiers, destroyed several enemy vehicles and strongholds and captured a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

These guerrilla actions are evidence of the discontent of the people in south Viet Nam, whose sufferings are driving them to take up arms to fight the Hanoi ruling clique, and to adopt less overt measures of resistance as well.

people helped me put up a house. There are about 3,000 in the village. The government gave us quilts, green beans and tins of fish. I was given a plot of land and some relief rice. Life here is much better than back home with the Vietnamese."

A middle-aged man from Sisophon said: "At first, people had thought the Vietnamese would do something for us when they occupied Phnom Penh. But they looted our factory and seized everything of value. They took away our food too. I saw Vietnamese tanks shooting and killing our people. On September 12 Vietnamese soldiers cordoned off Amoham and Samrong in the Sisophon area and rounded up many of our people. The Vietnamese said they had been sympathetic to Democratic Kampuchean troops and had helped them. People say there are six prisons in Takeo Province alone. More and more people are turning to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea after they hear about its Political Programme and about the new domestic policies. They are actively for



Kampuchean women weaving bamboo-ware.

the government and people are leaving their homes to come here. We all know now that Hanoi wants to wipe out our people. That is why even the puppet soldiers and local self-defence members are sympathizing with the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is really fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. I know most people would like to see all our patriotic forces getting together to drive out the enemy."

New Policy, New Development

What these folks have experienced and the conclusions they have reached are now shared by a growing number of Kampucheans. They see their nation's very existence imperilled by the Vietnamese aggressors. It is in the nation's highest interest to drive them out. Consequently, whoever really fights to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors will have the support of the Kampuchean people. As the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and its army are bearing the brunt of the fighting against the Vietnamese, they are earning them popular support. Moreover, the leaders of Dem-

ocratic Kampuchea have on many occasions publicly admitted their past mistakes and have changed their domestic policies. This explains why the Kampuchean people are flocking to the banner of Democratic Kampuchea.

We saw for ourselves the swelling support for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, both in the number of new arrivals to the unoccupied territories and in the personal testimonies of the people. People were felling trees, building houses and reclaiming land. The influx was evident, too, in the number of new houses in many of the hamlets we visited, and in the new fields hacked out from the forests. We were told that the 11 villages we visited had a combined population of 27,600. In every village we passed through we could see small private plots. The larger plots of maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, gourds and melons and vegetables were cultivated by production teams. In nearly every village was a school, also with its own plot of land to grow food. As we walked through the villages, people waved to us and many smiled

at us from doorways. Often we saw farm produce, such as beans and so on, piled by the side of paths, inviting others to exchange these for what they grew, the beginnings of a very primitive barter trade. There was a feeling of peace and stability about these villages in Democratic Kampuchea, although the people were fighting a battle for the survival of their nation.

In No. 12 Village, we stopped outside a peasant house to rest and fell into conversation with the man and his family. We learnt that there were once seven in his family. Three had been killed by Vietnamese troops in July when they fled enemy-occupied territory. He was 42. We could see he had done pretty well in the two months since he arrived in unoccupied Democratic Kampuchea. He had fixed a shelter and opened up 40 square metres of land to grow things to eat. He even had a small kitchen. "We don't have to eat in a communal canteen now," he said, with a smile.

Omkun, the production team leader who was with us, said that they had begun building the village in May last year. "There were only a few households at the time," he said. "We have 336 households today." Most of them came here from enemy-occupied territory after a perilous journey. This village of 1,500 inhabitants was divided into seven production teams, with four groups in each team and each group having ten households. They had joined up of their own accord because there were not enough farm implements and draught animals to go round. According to the new policy, the organization of production varies with local conditions. Omkun's team had eight hectares of common

land; two hectares for each group. Its members had their own private plots. From the common fields the members had to hand in a part of the harvest to support the armed forces. Nothing was taken from the private plots. In other production teams, we were told, distribution policy varied.

At No. 3 Village, the village chief told us that his village was an older one. The population had grown rapidly this year, he said. Two primary schools with over 100 students

had been set up, with two full-time teachers. But there were not enough books, and chalk was very hard to come by.

What we saw and heard in rural Democratic Kampuchea told us that here, the foundations for tomorrow's victory are being established. The united struggle of the Kampuchean to save their country from being swallowed up by the Vietnamese aggressors is certain to win.

—Xinhua and "Renmin Ribao" correspondents

Minimum Returns. The stepped-up Soviet military suppression is coupled with political moves to weaken Afghan resistance. At Moscow's prompting, the Kabul regime announced that it would guarantee and respect religious belief, customs, habits and traditions and would set up a "broad national front."

But neither Soviet bullets nor Karmal's promises are producing the results the Soviet Union hopes for. The doughty Afghan people want national independence and are not afraid to die fighting for it.

The Russians are finding Afghan resistance growing in intensity. The leader of one Afghan resistance organization claimed that Kandahar Province is in guerrilla hands except for the provincial governor's palace and the army barracks. Guerrillas are also active a mere five kilometres outside Kabul, the capital. Jalalabad, 150 km. east of Kabul, is outwardly a government city in the day, but at night it belongs to the Moslem guerrillas. Faizabad, the capital of Badakhshan Province, is besieged. Only helicopters can fly into and out of the city.

Moscow Steps Up Its Afghan War

THE Russians are trying to get out of the fix they have got themselves into when they rolled into Afghanistan, by stepping up operations against the resistance fighters and by trying to put their stooge in Kabul more firmly in the saddle.

Since early July, they have been pouring in more troops and equipment into Afghanistan. Reports now put Soviet troop strength at 120,000, a 30,000 increase over earlier estimates. The Russians are revising their battle tactics, too, after being frustrated by stubborn guerrilla resistance. Divisions are being divided into four to five detachments of 2,500 to 3,000 men each to be more responsive to guerrilla attacks.

To Counter Guerrilla Attacks. A high-ranking Soviet military delegation has been to Afghanistan to re-organize Soviet and Afghan government forces. There are now one Soviet general and a commando force of a thousand men in each of the

seven Afghan military districts. The Afghan commanders-in-chief have all been converted into figureheads, with the Soviet generals holding real power in the capacity of "advisers."

Airfields are being enlarged now and strategic highways put in to fight the escalated war. In parts of Kunar Province bordering Pakistan, minefields have been sown and the border areas with Iran have been sealed off.

Soviet occupation troops are cracking down on urban guerrillas too. Kandahar was encircled and searched, and many young people arrested. The Kabul regime rounded up people in Herat and Kunduz Provinces on charges of "engaging in activities harmful to the state." In the capital, taxi drivers are often dragged before officials of the Interior Ministry for interrogation and their licenses and identity cards frequently checked to intimidate them from "helping the guerrillas."

Russian casualties are mounting, with the escalating in fighting. Coffins are in great demand. A new coffin factory making 300 coffins a day for the Russians has been set up recently in Kabul and also a special cemetery for the dead aggressors. Shipping the coffins back to the Soviet Union is having a demoralising effect, so the dead are now being buried in Afghanistan. This, of course, will boost the morale of the Afghan guerrillas.

—Fang Yuan

Workers and Staff Must Have the Right to Manage Enterprises

AS the masters of socialist China, workers and staff members must have the right to manage affairs of state and administer all economic and cultural undertakings — this is a question that was clarified by Marxism long ago. However, the question of workers and staff being the masters of our factories and other enterprises has not been solved very well. In many places, they have little say about important issues in their own enterprises. This is one of the drawbacks of our present political system and enterprise management system. Hence, ensuring the democratic rights of the workers and staff as masters of their own undertakings is a basic starting point of reforming our country's system of state leadership and the system of economic management.

A Right Decided by Socialist Ownership

The right of workers and staff to run their enterprises in the capacity of masters is not bestowed by anybody but is determined by the socialist ownership of the enterprises. In capitalist-owned enterprises, everything is the owners' private property; the workers who are merely sellers of labour power have to succumb

Veteran workers and technicians of a Beijing telecommunication equipment plant studying technical innovation.



to the capitalists' power and will. In socialist enterprises, workers and staff are the masters. If they are unable to have a say in the major affairs of their enterprises and only work and earn wages, they are, as a matter of fact, still in the position of wage labourers.

Comrade Mao Zedong once acutely pointed out: We must not interpret the question of the people's rights to mean that only under the administration of certain people can the masses enjoy the right to work, the right to education, the right to social insurance, etc. Under the socialist system, the right of the working people to manage affairs of state, to run various kinds of enterprises and to administer culture and education is their supreme and fundamental right.

The masses of workers and staff are both labourers and managers. Of course, practising democratic management in enterprises does not negate the unified and centralized leadership of production and management. An effective system should be set up in the enterprises to guide production and exercise highly centralized administrative leadership so as to play the function of organizing, directing and regulating production and management.

The enterprises' administrative leaders are all public servants of the masses and are empowered by the masses. Reflecting the will of the masses, representing their interests and receiving their supervision are the duties of the public servants. To ensure the status and rights of the masses of workers and staff as masters and prevent the administrative leaders from becoming overlords instead of public

servants, "the masses must have the right to choose responsible leaders for themselves. They must have the right to replace them, the right to know and check each smallest step of their activity. They must have the right to put forward any worker without exception for administrative functions." (Lenin, "Original Version of the Article 'The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government.'")

Does letting the workers and staff become masters and manage their own enterprises mean that opinions of every individual should be followed? Or, does it mean anybody can do whatever he likes? Definitely not. In an enterprise with thousands of people engaged in co-ordinated production, the enterprise will fall into anarchy without a unified will and action. Such being the case, to manage their own enterprises and serve as the masters, the workers and staff must keep to the principle of having the minority subordinate to the majority — a principle of democratic centralism — and, on the basis of giving each individual a full chance to air his opinions, act according to the decisions of the majority.

Congress of Workers and Staff

A good form of organization enabling the workers and staff to serve as the masters and to manage their own enterprises in line with the principle of democratic centralism is the system of the congress of workers and staff, which is now being popularized throughout China. First, the representatives of the congress are directly elected and supervised by the masses, and keep close contacts with them. The representatives are able to extensively collect people's opinions and concentrate the wisdom of the masses. Second, when the congress is in session, the representatives can expound their viewpoints while discussing important matters concerning their enterprises, thereby drawing on the collective wisdom and making comparatively correct resolutions which conform to the policies, regulations and laws of the Party and state. These resolutions express the unified will of workers and staff. Third, the resolutions of the congress have a binding force upon all workers and staff members. On the basis of giving full play to democracy, the directors or managers are empowered to issue orders and provide direction according to the resolutions. By carrying out the resolutions, the unified will of the workers and staff is transformed into unified actions more quickly.

This system of the congress of workers and staff was a great creation by our working class

in the 1950s. However, because it was later interfered with and sabotaged, it could not be revived and developed until after the downfall of the gang of four. Now this system has been revived or established in a large number of enterprises and units, and has developed particularly fast in big and medium-sized enterprises of cities where industrial enterprises are more concentrated. In places where these congresses play an effective role, the masses, to differing extents, have a say in the affairs of their own enterprises. This has increased their sense of responsibility in acting as their own masters. The enthusiasm for production of the workers and staff has been raised and the style of work of the administrative leaders in enterprises notably improved. This progress in managing the enterprises by workers and staff and in realizing the democratization of enterprise management is quite gratifying.

Generally speaking, the current system of the congress of workers and staff is still far from perfect. One main problem is that the congress' power is quite limited. For instance, it has no decisive power over major issues of the enterprise nor has it the right to appoint, replace, award or punish the enterprise's leading members. In fact, it has only an advisory and supervisory right of raising criticisms and making suggestions.

To make this congress an organization in which the workers and staff can exercise their rights as masters, and not turn it into an optional organization or a tool serving the leading cadres, the congress must be made into an organ of power in an enterprise. It must possess the right to discuss and decide major issues, the right to elect and remove the leading administrative personnel and the right to check and supervise the work of all the functional departments and their management personnel. These rights of the congress involve many problems concerning the system of enterprise leadership. Therefore, reforms should be undertaken in the light of the directives of the Party Central Committee step by step after necessary preparation work has been done.

Process of Development

The establishment of the socialist political and economic systems has provided the workers and staff members with prerequisites for managing their enterprises as masters. But achieving this cannot be smooth sailing. It depends on the workers and staff members waging an unremitting struggle against the remnants of

feudal ideology, bureaucracy and a patriarchal style of work. It also depends on the constant development of our socialist economy and the gradual enhancement of the masses' political consciousness, organizational capability and cultural level. In the process of popularizing the system of the congress of workers and staff and striving for their right to act as masters, it is entirely possible that obstinate resistance will be encountered from those who always follow the beaten track and, in particular, from those who worship the notion that "power is everything." It is also impractical to expect the workers and staff to be able to grasp the skills of enterprise management and become capable masters overnight; anarchical tendencies exist-

ing among the workers and staff will impede normal democratic order.

Therefore, to achieve the aim of workers and staff members being really masters of the enterprises, a process of development is needed. As the representative and defender of the interests of the workers and staff, the trade union has to make it its responsibility to fight for the realization of their democratic rights. It must actively organize and help the workers and staff to learn management and take part in management as well as lead them to fight against bureaucracy and anarchistic tendencies.

(Abridged translation of a
"Gongren Ribao" editorial,
October 6. Subheads are ours.)

How Major Municipalities and Provinces Give Play to Their Strong Points

In our last issue, we published the first three articles of a series covering developments in the various municipalities and provinces. Following are three more articles on this topic.
— Ed.

Shanxi — An Ideal Energy Base

SHANXI (see 4 in the map) is a province of northern China. Its name means west of the mountains as it lies to the west of the Taihang Mountains. Most of the province is made up of a large mountainous plateau, 1,000 metres above sea level. What then are the strong points of this mountainous province in economic construction? What should be the direction of its development?

Not long ago, some leading government cadres and economists discussed a long-term plan for developing Shanxi and decided to develop its coal industry and turn it into a major energy base for the country.

This decision was made on the basis of an investigation by the economists showing that the province had many favourable conditions for developing its coal industry. Specifically the investigation said: (1) Shanxi has large coal deposits, making up one-third of the nation's total. Coal has been found in 70 per cent



of its counties. (2) Its reserves are quite varied. one-half of the province's estimated reserves are high-grade coking coal. (3) The coal reserves are easily accessible, lying 300-400 metres underground. Because most of the coal seams have stable, simple structures, smaller investments are needed for extraction. (4) Transporting coal from Shanxi to different parts of the country is relatively convenient. (5) There are already a number of well-equipped coal bases in the

province which supplied one-sixth of the nation's coal in 1979.

Despite such favourable conditions, not enough attention was attached to exploiting the coal resources until recently. During the period when the slogan "Change the situation in which northern coal has to be transported to the south" was influential, investments for developing Shanxi coalfields were drastically cut and large investments went instead to exploiting coal mines in the southern provinces which are coal-poor. For a fairly long time, only a small section of the rich coal resources in Shanxi was tapped while there was a lack of energy supply throughout China.

The nation's existing fuel and power resources indicate that coal will be the main energy supply for a considerably long period of time. In order to modernize the country, the coal industry must be speedily developed and the inadequate supply of fuel and power has to be changed. China will build several large-scale coal bases of which Shanxi should be the most promising. To give full play to the province's economic superiority and to build it into an important energy base as quickly as possible, we will start the following tasks under the guidance of a comprehensive plan:

1) Build new coal mines, and reconstruct old ones. It is necessary to step up scientific research on coal, such as liquefaction of coal and gasification of extracted and underground coal, and ways to ensure the steady and continuous extraction of coal.

2) Build power stations near the coal pits to provide more electricity to the state. The burden on rail transport will also be lightened as coal will not have to be transported to power stations. In 1978, only 4.2 per cent of the nation's electricity was generated in Shanxi. The construction of these power stations will not only make Shanxi self-sufficient in electricity, but will also allow the province to supply electric power to north, northeast, central and east China.

3) Open up copper and aluminium mines. There are plentiful deposits of copper and aluminium in Shanxi which will be developed along with the power and coal industries. Moreover, copper and aluminium mines which have lain idle for years will be reopened, and an electrolysis industry for copper and aluminium will be developed.

4) Increase Shanxi's rail transport capacity. Due to a lack of rail transport, nearly 10



Extracting coal in Yangquan Coal Mine, Shanxi.

million tons of the province's coal cannot be shipped to other parts of China where coal is badly needed. When additional railways are built, more light industrial, farm and sideline products from other provinces can be shipped into Shanxi in exchange for its coal.

5) Develop light industry and agriculture. For a long time, the backward state of Shanxi's light industry necessitated that 40 per cent of its light industrial goods had to be supplied by other provinces. Agriculture was similarly inadequate with the grain output per capita lower than the nation's average. All major farm produce (grain, cotton and edible oil) and some non-staple foods had to be shipped in.

6) Develop a coal-chemical industry. Chemicals from coal can be used in light industrial production and coal can become raw material for producing chemical fertilizers. Such industrial production will boost the revenues in the whole province, thereby pushing up farm production.

7) Explore water resources and plant trees on the loess plateaus. The average annual rainfall of only 500 mm. in the province hampers industrial and farm production. Thus, such actions will help conserve ground water and maintain an ecological equilibrium.

Fujian Province — A Cane Sugar Producer

THE southeastern coastal province of Fujian (see 5 in the map) has been quite successful of late in raising sugar cane. This represents a dramatic turnaround from the early 1970s

when the provincial leadership mandated that grain crops be grown in the sugar cane fields along the coast in order to make Fujian self-sufficient in grain. Sugar cane was transferred to the mountainous region in the north of the province where the climate is cold and the frost period long. Although 300 small refineries were built there, sugar output dropped substantially.

This irrational arrangement was reversed a few years ago and the province began using its strong points to develop its economy. Sugar cane was an obvious choice as the province is located in the subtropics and boasts a mild climate and abundant rainfall. Moreover, it has a long history of growing sugar cane and possesses a well-equipped sugar-refining industry. It was already known that sugar cane gathered on 0.11 hectares in this locality could produce one ton of sugar while in other localities, more than 0.2 hectares were needed.

When 95 per cent of the sugar cane fields in the province were shifted back to the coastal areas south of the Minjiang River and the area of such fields was expanded, the results were quite heartening. In the 1979-80 sugar-refining period, the total sugar output increased 3.3 times over the 1975-76 period, and the amount of sugar sold to the state increased from 22,000 tons to 180,000 tons. It is expected that 400,000 tons will be produced this year.

In order to further stimulate the growth of sugar cane, the government decided that in addition to providing sugar cane producers with chemical fertilizer and sugar as was done in the past, an additional 100,000 tons of grain would also be sold to them. In this way the peasants' grain supply will be abundant. For in the densely populated sugar cane-growing areas, there is only one-thirtieth a hectare of cultivated land per person. Thus, the peasant does not have enough land to grow his own grain in addition to the sugar crop. Now the government gives producers 125 kilogrammes of grain for every ton of sugar cane sold to the state, thereby providing the peasants with plenty of grain. And the area under sugar cane was enlarged by 13,400 hectares in the last four years. Many peasants even grow sugar cane on their plots for personal needs.

Fujian Province is also trying to develop other industrial crops that have high yields and are economically profitable. In addition to 13 sugar cane production bases, each supplying enough raw materials for 10,000 tons of sugar, there are also many other production bases.

They include 13 for tea, 11 for fruit, three for jute and ambari hemp, two for cured tobacco, two for silkworm breeding, two for rubber and two for sisal hemp.

Moreover, Fujian has worked to augment that sector of its economy which is based on the sea and rivers. Again such an action stems from the policy to develop the strong points of an area, for this province has a coast line of 3,300 kilometres, 14 large bays, 125 fishing ports, 603 islands, 600 rivers and streams and a shallow sea shelf of 130,000 hectares along its coast where sea animals and plants can be raised.

In the past, however, about one-sixth the water areas were developed, with the value of its aquatic products accounting for only 5 per cent of the entire agricultural output value. It is expected that if half of the shallow sea shelf is used to raise shellfish, the amount of aquatic products will increase by 50 per cent. Greater gain can also be realized by having production teams build ponds for raising freshwater fish and making fuller use of other sea resources such as pictures inlaid with carved shells.

Now, many communes and brigades in Fujian have become quite prosperous by developing their water resources. The income from raising sea animals and plants in some places has increased the annual average earnings of a commune member from 60 to 150 yuan.

Spraying sugar cane with insecticide in Putian County, Fujian Province.



Hainan — A Treasure Island

HAINAN Island, China's second largest offshore possession after Taiwan, is a major area for exploiting tropical agricultural resources. It is under the jurisdiction of the coastal province of Guangdong (see 6 in the map) in south China, a province with broad prospects for the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, as well as tropical and subtropical industrial crops. According to a recent decision by the State Council, the state and Guangdong Province will appropriate 225,000 tons of food grains for Hainan each year in 1981-85 to help it produce highly valuable tropical industrial crops and timber.

The island covers an area of 34,000 square kilometres. With a humid, tropical climate, the island is rich in agricultural resources. It has a long summer but no winter, with the annual average temperature varying between 23-25° C. Except in the spring, rainfall is plentiful, the highest annual precipitation in the southeastern part of the island reaching 2,000-2,800 mm. The tropical climate provides a 12-month growing season. It is possible to have three crops of rice a year. But raising rice is far less profitable than growing tropical industrial crops and trees. For instance, coffee or rubber brings in three times as much income per hectare as rice, and pepper, 20-30 times as much. What's more, industrial crops need less labour. An able-bodied person can tend a hectare of rubber trees or coffee, or 6-7 hectares of coconuts.

In the past, however, the undue emphasis

Humid, Hot Climate in Hainan

CHINA'S climate varies from north to south across a wide spectrum. Five zones can be distinguished: cold-temperate, medium-temperate, warm-temperate, subtropical and tropical. Hainan Island is in the tropical zone.

There are two kinds of tropical climate: dry and hot, and humid and hot. The former prevails in deserts and pasturelands because of the lack of rainfall; the latter has high temperatures and plentiful precipitation — a boon for the development of tropical industrial crops and valuable forests. The humid, hot zone in China takes in an area embracing the southern part of Taiwan, the southern part of Zhanjiang in Guangdong Province, Xishuangbanna, Hainan Island and islands in the South China Sea. Among these, Hainan Island is the major land area in China's humid, hot climate zone.



Picking coffee beans.

on grain growing demanded that the island become more than self-sufficient in food. As a result, 213,000 hectares of land were planted to rice instead of tropical industrial crops. This meant a switch from making great gains to earning meagre incomes. Over the past 30 years, rubber production there developed slowly and per-capita income was below the level of the country as a whole.

At present, the exploitation of the island has entered a new stage. Besides food grains, the state will supply the island with more investment in construction and low-interest loans. A plan has been worked out after a careful examination and survey of the local natural resources and topography. In the grain-growing area, capital construction will be continued to raise yield per unit area of land, while rubber trees, coconuts, coffee, pepper, sisal hemp and spices will be cultivated as extensively as possible in the areas more suited to the raising of tropical crops. More trees of great economic value will be planted. In short, there will be an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

To give full play to the advantageous factors of Hainan Island, corresponding economic policies have been enacted and more initiative power has been given to communes and brigades. The island enjoys greater power now than before in foreign trade. The state farms, communes and brigades run joint enterprises with other units there or in other provinces. The profits are shared by the units involved.

Hainan Island is also well known for its historical sites and beautiful tropical beaches. Tourism will be developed there. □

Opening Doors to Underground Wealth

— Prospecting China's mineral resources

by Our Correspondent Ji Zhe

All the useful minerals known to mankind have been located in China. They number over 140, and there are large deposits of 132 of them. How things are going in China's mineral prospecting? What are the main features of its mineral resources? And what are the prospects of mineral exploitation in the course of the four modernizations?

Vice-Minister of Geology Gives Answers

CHENG Yuqi, geologist and Vice-Minister of Geology, who attended the 26th International Geological Congress in Paris last July, answered some questions by this correspondent upon his return from France.

Question: Does China have enough subterranean resources for its four modernizations?

Answer: Ours is a vast country with an area of about 9.6 million square kilometres. But old China was said to be a large country either with poor mineral resources or unlikely to have rich mineral resources.

After years of extensive geological surveys, we now are in a position to declare that China is a large country with rich mineral resources.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said in his talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the U.S. Encyclopaedia Britannica early this year, it is proper to say that there is no natural resources of any kind, be it mineral deposits as source of energy, ferrous or nonferrous metals or rare metals, that China does not have. We're no worse off than any other country in this respect. Once these resources are

tapped, they will represent a tremendous material force that will further the development of the social productive forces.



Cheng Yuqi in his office.

There are altogether over 140 known useful minerals in the world. All of them have been discovered in China, and thanks to our geological workers' strenuous efforts, reserves of 132 of them have been ascertained. There are more than 17,000 mineral-producing areas throughout the country. China ranks first in the world in tungsten, tin, antimony, zinc, lithium, vanadium, titanium and pyrite deposits. Its known reserves of coal, iron, copper, aluminium, molybdenum, lead, mercury, phosphorus and boron also are among the

world's biggest and occupy a significant place in the world's mineral wealth.

China is one of the few countries which have almost all the known minerals on earth. We can more or less count on our own resources for the main minerals, either metallic or non-metallic, needed in the four modernizations.

Q: On what do you base your conclusion that China is rich in underground resources?

A: In 1950 after the founding of New China, we set up a planning and steering committee of geological work, and in 1952, the Ministry of Geology. Starting with 1953, large-scale mineralogical surveys have been carried out.

Old China had only a few institutes for geological survey; it had only 14 drillers, over 200 geologists and less than 1,000 people engaged in geological prospecting. In the four decades prior to liberation, only 18 minerals were prospected and, with the exception of a few mines, reserves fit for industrial mining were unknown.

Today, the number of people engaged in geological prospecting under the Ministry of Geology alone has reached 400,000, including over 60,000 technicians. The Ministries of Metallurgical Industry, Coal Industry, Petroleum Industry, Building Materials Industry, Chemical Industry all have their own geological prospecting departments. The Ministry of

Rewards for Reporting Minerals

LAST May the State Council approved a set of regulations on rewarding mine informers.

Anyone who gives information leading to the discovery of a new mineral-producing site will be given rewards, including a verbal or written citation, and a material prize of some kind, say, a cash reward. According to assessments made during a general survey by a geological team, discovery of a small mineral bed should be accorded a cash award between ten and 100 yuan (RMB), that of a medium-sized one, 100 and 400 yuan, and that of a large mineral bed, between 400 and 800 yuan. The sum may be larger in case of the discovery of a precious mineral or a mineral the state is in urgent need of, such as chromium, uranium, diamond, gold and platinum, or such precious stones as jadeite and ruby; in the case of large mineral beds, the award may range from 800 to 5,000 yuan.

In our country arousing the masses to give information about possible mining sites leads to the discovery of more mineral resources for socialist modernization. This was especially true in the early years of the founding of the People's Republic.

Over the past 30 years, a number of active reporters have emerged in many parts of the country. In Xinjiang, a Kazakh herdsman named Hasenbieke had all along lent his unstinting support to geological teams engaged in general surveys and prospecting. In the last three decades he provided accurate information about mining sites like the Kebutai iron mine and the copper mine at Shikebutai. The Kebutai iron mine, after prospecting by the geological department, has been evaluated as a medium-sized iron mine with high grade ores and is being mined. The state has built two iron and steel plants and an iron-smelting works in this area.

Practice shows that locating mines by professional geologists, with the masses reporting what they know, is an effective way to speed up the process and achieve better results.



Geology has about 10,000 drillers, as well as machinery and instruments of all kinds.

That China is rich in underground minerals is a conclusion we have reached after years of countrywide general surveys as well as systematic regional geological surveys and prospecting at key points.

Of course, geological conditions in different parts of the country are not entirely the same. When we say that our country has rich underground resources and that all sorts of minerals are available to a degree, we are speaking of the country as a whole and of the total reserves of these minerals.

If the reserves are calculated on a per-capita basis, China as a populous country is not in an enviable position as compared with economically well-developed countries with fairly rich mineral deposits. In the course of the four modernizations, we need to go on prospecting our underground resources and utilize them in a rational way.

Q: What are the main features of the prospected minerals?

A: In the case of the prospected reserves of some important minerals, take iron ore for instance, there are more deposits of lower grade ores than those of high grade ores and many are paragenetic deposits

with a complex mineralogy. So, one important feature of China's mineral resources is its large number of paragenetic deposits.

A paragenetic deposit is one consisting of many kinds of useful elements. In the natural world, there is no such thing as an absolutely "pure" mineral. But few countries in the world have deposits consisting of as many different constituent minerals as those in China.

If these paragenetic deposits are well utilized in a comprehensive way, various "pure" minerals can be obtained by separating them from one another. In this way, we can not only make full use of these resources but also avoid environmental pollution caused by huge quantities of tailings.

In the Panzhihua area, Sichuan Province, we have had some success in the comprehensive exploitation of mines containing many associated elements to extract vanadium and titanium. We have thus also succeeded in obtaining large quantities of iron. Panzhihua's experience is something new in the comprehensive exploitation of paragenetic ores in our country. However, in so far as the country as a whole is concerned, things at the present are not as advanced as we would like.

The Bayan Obo Iron Mine in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has an enormous amount of associated rare-earth elements. Efforts are being made to solve the question of its comprehensive use. Rare-earth elements are used in the metallurgical, machine-building, oil, chemical, building materials, light and defence industries.

In view of the fact that many deposits in our country are paragenetic, we must henceforth

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locate mines, extract minerals and utilize them all in a comprehensive way. Only thus will it be possible to make use of all useful elements in a rational way for the purpose of modernization.

Q: What is the outlook for China's sources of energy?

A: Quite promising.

Coal is our main source of energy. We have about 600,000 million tons of coal reserves confirmed through prospecting. Shanxi Province in north China will become the nation's base for a modern coal industry. In many other places, there are extensive strata belonging to the periods of the formation of coalfields. It is expected that more new coal deposits will be found in these areas.

As for oil as an energy source, areas already covered by a careful general survey and prospecting account for only about one-fifth of the areas on the mainland promising oil and gas. The remaining four-fifths still await future surveying, prospecting and developing.

China's vast offshore areas also have quite good prospects

for oil. In some places, we have already struck oil with industrial value.

Generally speaking, the door to our mineral wealth has just been opened.

Some people abroad are of the opinion that the reserves of China's coal, oil and other fuel minerals have already been determined in the main, and that the development of its coal and oil industries has reached the "peak." It is not so. Our energy sources still have large untapped potentials.

Q: What are the main contributions Chinese geologists have made to the science and theory of geological survey?

A: Our research work in geological sciences is quite advanced in some fields.

The late Li Siguang (1889-1971), who made a mark in geological sciences, advanced original views of his own from the angle of geomechanics. Both his views and new ideas of other geologists in this country on geological structure have been applied to a greater or lesser extent in many branches of our geological work.

There are different schools of thought in Chinese geological circles, each seeing things in its own light and carrying on its work along its own lines. There have been quite a few fresh opinions and new achievements in such basics as petrology, mineralogy, stratigraphy and paleontology. This is also true in respect to the theory concerning the formation of minerals and the methods of evaluation. This has promoted geological work.

Valuable geological maps were drawn after accurate surveying and carefully compiled as a culmination of the research work carried out over the years. At the International Geological Congresses held in Australia in 1976 and in Paris this year, we displayed *China's Geological Map* (1:4,000,000), *Asian Geological Map* (1:5,000,000), together with various graphs of the geological structure of China drawn to different scales. These maps were well received and held in high esteem, as were the books also put on display, and the 30 papers read at the congresses.

Q: Could you tell me something about how you train geological professionals in China?

A: Before liberation, few universities in our country had a department of geology. Today, there are seven geological institutions in addition to departments of geology or geological geography in more than 30 universities and colleges. Besides, there are also a number of intermediate geological schools. We also consistently popularize and disseminate geological science and technology among our personnel engaged in geological prospecting.

Every year we have about 4,000 college or secondary technical school graduates specializing in geology.



Cheng Yuqi working in the field.

Q: Is China ready to co-operate with people abroad in the undertaking of geological survey?

A: Scientific and technological co-operation between Chinese geological circles and their counterparts overseas is taking place in many forms and its prospects are promising. We have expanded our exchanges with geological circles in other parts of the world by sending specialists abroad to look into things, inviting foreign experts to come and give lectures, and also by sending people to study in other countries.

We plan to import in a selective way advanced equipment for geological prospecting and bring in related technology.

We follow the principle of mutual benefit in geological investigation. Just now we are co-operating with France on a research project on the orogen of the Himalayas in Tibet, with West Germany on a general survey project in search of mineral deposits in a region of Hunan Province. Progress will be made in our co-operation in geological science and technology with the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and other countries. We shall take part in vocational activities in this field organized by United Nations' specialized agencies.

We have signed agreements with foreign oil companies on general geophysical surveys of some of China's coastal waters in the South China Sea and the southern Yellow Sea. On the basis of these surveys, prospecting and exploitation will be started one by one through public bidding. We have signed contracts with foreign oil companies on joint prospecting and development of oil and gas in some areas of the Bohai Sea and Beibu Bay.

Q: How about China's co-operation with foreign countries, both at present and in future, in the extraction of minerals?

A: The Ministry of Geology is not concerned with China's present co-operation with foreign countries in the mining industry. But I don't mind giving you my personal views on this matter as a scientific worker.

At present, for the sake of raising our level in the mining industry, we should import in a selective way advanced mining equipment and technology. But in the long run, it is not feasible for us just to adopt the method of compensation trade by exporting crude minerals, which is the simplest form.

In future, we may gradually export primary products — processed crude minerals — and even some high-class products in repayment of foreign loans. This accords not only with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people but also with the long-term interests of foreign investors.

Joint ventures in mining industry with both Chinese and foreign investment is a desirable form of co-operation. But our mineral resources must be reasonably priced and considered as Chinese investment in a joint venture.

In short, China's co-operation with foreign countries in the mining industry may take place in many forms beneficial to both parties, and its future is promising.

Distribution of China's Major Resources

Coal. China's coal reserves amount to one-third of the world's total. In 1979 the figure worked out after general geological surveys was 600,000 million tons. Coal production in that year reached 635 million tons. The main coalfields now in operation include: in north China, Kailuan Colliery and Fengfeng Colliery (Hebei Province) and Datong Colliery (Shanxi Province); in central China, Pingdingshan Colliery (Henan Province); in the northeast, Fushun Colliery and Fuxin Colliery (Liaoning Province), and Jixi Colliery (Heilongjiang Province); in east China, Huainan Colliery and Huabei Colliery (Anhui Province); in southwest China, Liupanshui Colliery (Guizhou). Among coal mines of a fairly large size are also those at Handan-Xingtai, Hebei Province, Yangquan and Taiyuan in

Shanxi, and Helanshan in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. Mines with a designed annual capacity of over 10 million tons are under construction at Yanzhou in Shandong and Hulinhe in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

Oil. Major oil and gas fields built include Daqing and Liaohe (northeast China), Dagang and Renqiu (north China), Shengli (east China), Karamay and Yumen (northwest China), Nanyang (central China) and oil and gas fields in Sichuan (southwest China). Oil and gas fields of various sizes have been located in 20 provinces or autonomous regions, such as Hubei, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Jiangsu and Guangdong. Industrial oil and gas currents have been discovered outside the estuary of the Zhujiang (Pearl River), in the waters of Beibu Bay and Ying-



Eruption of a test well
in the South China Sea.

gehai off Hainan Island, all situated in south China. The output of crude oil in 1979 was 106 million tons.

Iron. Its known reserves to date amount to 44,000 million tons, enough for the development of the steel industry with an annual output of 70 to 80 million tons. The 1979 steel output was 34.48 million tons. Steel products made in this country now include more than 20,000 varieties. At present, China's principal iron mines are: Anshan and Benxi (Liaoning Province) in northeast China, Panzhihua (Sichuan Province) in the southwest, Maanshan (Anhui Province) and Meishan (Nanjing) in east China, Daye (Hubei Province) in central China, Shuichang (Hebei Province) in north China, Bayan Obo in Inner Mongolia, Jingtieshan (Gansu Province) in northwest China and Shilu (Hainan Island) in south China. Iron and steel

industry has developed in the vicinity of these mines. Iron and steel bases are also found in Shanghai, the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area, Taiyuan in Shanxi Province and the Handan area in Hebei.

Copper. There are six main producing centres: northern Jiangxi, Daye (Hubei), Tongling (Anhui), Zhongtiaoshan (Shanxi), Dongchuan (Yunnan), Baiyinchang (Gansu).

Tin. The two main tin-producing centres in this country are Gejiu (Yunnan) and Hechi (Guangxi).

Tungsten. There are ten big mines in southern Jiangxi Province.

Mercury. Five big mercury mines in Guizhou have an output amounting to 90 per cent of the nation's total.

Phosphorus. Widely distributed, phosphorus is found in almost every province or autonomous region; over three-fourths of it, however, is found in the five provinces of Hubei, Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan and Hunan.

Water Power. China is one of the richest countries in the world in respect to water resources. When fully tapped, the total generated energy may reach 680 million kw., of which 370 million kw. have already

IRON AND COAL MINING CENTRES



- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kailuan | 8. Huainan | 15. Meishan |
| 2. Fengfeng | 9. Huabei | 16. Daye |
| 3. Datong | 10. Liupanshui | 17. Shuichang |
| 4. Pingdingshan | 11. Anshan | 18. Bayan Obo |
| 5. Fushun | 12. Benxi | 19. Jingtieshan |
| 6. Fuxin | 13. Panzhihua | 20. Shilu |
| 7. Jixi | 14. Maanshan | |

been confirmed through surveys. But the total capacity of China's hydroelectric generators is only 16 million kw., or 4.3 per cent of the ascertained capacity.

China is now developing ten key hydroelectric power bases. They are located in the upper reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, the upper

reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow) River, on the Jinsha, the Yalong and the Dadu Rivers in Sichuan Province, on the main stream of the Wujiang in Guizhou, on the Lancang River in Yunnan, and on the Hongshui in Guangxi and in southern Hunan; there is also a hydroelectric power base serving the three provinces of Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi.

ological structure, made an analysis and concluded that there might be underground hot water in the city district.

In 1970, the No. 1011 Hydrogeological Team started drilling at Tiantan Park and water at a temperature of 46° began to gush out the next year when the digging reached a depth of 1,158 metres. This filled the team members with confidence of success in their efforts to gradually find out the distribution of underground hot water in Beijing.

A Hydrogeological Team

FEW capital cities in the world are known to have discovered underground hot water. In this respect Beijing, the capital of China, enjoys nature's blessing. In its southeastern district, there is an abundant source of subterranean hot water at a temperature ranging from 38° to 69.5° C.

A hot-water well 800 metres in depth was sunk by the Beijing Hydrogeological Team in 1973 at the site of the Guanghua Dyeing Works on the eastern periphery of the embassy quarters outside Jianguo Men. Another one was sunk this year. Hot water, used mainly for bleaching and dyeing, is also supplied to the mill workers' public bath house.

In the last seven years, the first well has saved the mill a large amount of fuel and other expenses amounting to an average of around 100,000 yuan (RMB) each year. All the expenses involved in the sinking of the well were recovered in the first year.

Finding Out the Distribution of Underground Hot Water

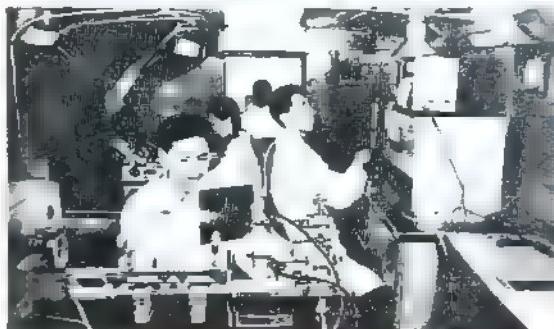
The geological survey team of the Beijing Hydrogeological Engineering Project was established in 1955; its main task is

to find underground water resources in and around the capital to ensure the city's water supply. It started prospecting for underground hot water in the city area in 1970. There are over 400 people on the payroll, including some 60 administrative personnel, half of the rest being technicians, the other half, workers.

In the latter part of the 1960s, the noted geologist Li Siguang, in the light of the law of ge-

Now it has been ascertained that the southeastern part of Beijing's urban district covering an area of 50 to 60 square kilometres is a region of geothermal anomaly. Within it there is an abundance of natural hot water.

Altogether 26 hot-water wells have been sunk in the area between 1970 and 1980. These wells are used for many purposes — for industrial and agricultural production and in



Upper: A vehicle for geological laboratory work.

Lower: Inside the vehicle.

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day-to-day life, for instance, bleaching and dyeing cloth, air conditioning (both cooling and heating), hothouse vegetable cultivation, culturing tropical fish, hot-spring medical treatment and for observing seismic phenomena. Further exploitation of the underground hot-water resources is being planned.

Life of Drillers

This correspondent paid a visit to the No. 1011 drillers' team at their work-site. The team had already moved from the Guanghua works to the No. 1 Machine Tool Factory on Jianguo Road. Under a scorching sun, drillers were busy moving in the machine components. Some young workers were climbing high to erect a platform for the drilling machine (made in China). The factory planned to have its first underground hot-water well completed this autumn so that its workers and staff members can have hot baths this winter.

A row of makeshift shelters built in 1978 during the big Tangshan earthquake had been turned into temporary lodgings for the drillers. Here, team leader Zhu Cai talked to this correspondent about the life of the drillers.

Zhu, originally a peasant, came from Fangshan County on the outskirts of Beijing. He had had a primary school education. In 1958 he became a driller, and now, at 43, he is an experienced worker in this field. His family is still on the farm, and he goes back once every three months, or every six months when his team is busy. He earns a basic monthly wage of 55 yuan, but his actual take-home pay is 85, when bonuses and other allowances are included. The basic wage for young workers just beginning is rather low, but their real income also amounts to over 60 yuan a month. They spend about 20 yuan a month on food.

Team No. 1011 has 27 workers and staff members, including one technician, most of them young men. When erecting the platform, everybody works in the daytime; after the platform is up, the team members work three shifts a day in rotation. The evening and night shifts are entitled to 0.4 yuan per person for an extra meal. So every one of them gets an extra eight yuan every month for extra meals.

A driller's life is rather tough. In summer working inside and outside the tents and on the platform means exposure to great heat in the daytime and at night to the mosquitoes; in winter, to biting cold.

Some improvements have been made in labour protection and welfare for prospecting

personnel. At regular intervals everyone is issued a mosquito net, a raincoat, knee-high boots, rubber shoes, mountaineering shoes, lined boots for winter wear, a heavy coat and overalls, etc. Each team is given a 19-inch television set and a transistor radio so that its members can enjoy radio and TV programmes even when they are working in remote mountain areas.

Geological prospectors and drillers are constantly being transferred from place to place. However, throughout the years, their tradition has been one of readiness to scale the highest mountains and ford the swiftest streams in search of underground wealth for their country.

Many old workers of the Beijing Hydrogeological Team have taken part in construction in the border regions. Technician Ho Qingyu, formerly a veteran worker, recalled his experience of working in Xinjiang in weather 30° below zero C. The rock magma in the drilling tube simply wouldn't flow unless it was heated, and drinking water was obtained by heating ice and snow. At night his bedding was always covered with a layer of ice. Then, down in the south, on subtropical Hainan Island, for instance, work went on in the sultry heat, amidst attacks by leeches, mosquitoes and other insects all the year round.

Veteran workers often share their bitter experiences of the past with the younger workers, enabling everybody to realize that geological prospecting is not just a job one does for a living, but an undertaking one should be enthusiastic about. With a sense of pride they like to call themselves Frontiersmen in the Socialist Motherland's Four Modernizations. □



Swedish, French and Chinese scientists collecting rock samples in Xigaze, Tibet.

● **Helping Young People Find Partners**

In response to marriage worries expressed by single men and women who have difficulties in finding partners, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League has encouraged its local organizations to help solve this question.

Local Youth League committees, trade unions and women's organizations in many areas are now sponsoring social functions and cultural activities to give unmarried young people more opportunities to meet each other. Some youth newspapers, such as those in Shanghai and Anhui, now run special columns that give advice on marriage and family matters or help young people find partners. Some Youth League committees are even starting marriage consultation and matching services. In Liaoning, for example, the provincial Youth League and Youth Federation have set up a service which collects relevant information from participating singles and uses it to pair them with those of a suitable disposition.

One reason why some young people have difficulties in finding marriageable partners is that many are employed in traditionally single-sex occupations which limit their contact with the opposite sex. With the support of the enterprises concerned, several Youth League committees have made efforts to change this situation by working with local labour bureaus to establish a balance of the sexes in their units. The Xinguang Metal Plant in Huizhou, Anhui, is a factory under the Shanghai Metallurgical Bureau. It recently adver-

tised in a Shanghai newspaper to recruit 100 unmarried women workers to balance their surfeit of bachelor men.

There are close to 100,000 unmarried young people in enterprises under the Shanghai Bureau of Light Industry. The bicycle and enamel ware factories have predominantly male young workers, but the food and clock and watch factories

have relatively more female young workers. This uneven distribution makes it difficult for a section of the youngsters to find suitable partners. The 8,000 young seamen under the Shanghai Maritime Transport Bureau are at sea for the most part of the year and face the same problem as some of the young workers in the light industry. The Youth League or-

People in the News



Hu Zurong, a former national pole vault record holder, recently received a medal of honour for his new contribution to the athletes of China—an illustrated book on physical training in Chinese. The book is entitled *1,400 Examples of Physical Training*. Containing 1,463 illustrations and 100,000-character explanations of basic physical training methods, it is considered an important contribution to physical education.

Hu Zurong set his first national record in 1962 at the age of 21 by clearing 4.52 metres in pole vault competition. A year later, he captured the pole vault title at the First Games of the New Emerging Forces in Indonesia. Over the next eight years, Hu surpassed his own record several times, and finally reached an all-time high of 4.90 metres.

Then in 1971 Hu Zurong suffered a tragic injury while training that left both his legs completely paralysed. He refused to give in to despair, however, and quickly determined to make a new career for himself. Hu had acquired a wealth of experience and knowledge about sports over the dozen years or more that he was an athlete, and he was firmly convinced that one of the most important aspects of any athlete's career is his basic training. As there had not yet been published a satisfactory book on this subject, Hu decided to put his sports experience to good use and write a book on training for the young athletes of China.

In gathering information for his book, Hu Zurong wrote and spoke with dozens of active coaches and athletes, both at home and abroad. He frequently visited the library of the Sports Research Institute to collect materials and began learning Japanese. When the Fourth National Games were held in Beijing Workers' Stadium last year, he was there in his wheelchair many times, interviewing and observing and gathering information for his book.

In order to make each of the book's movements and positions clear to the reader, special attention was given to its illustrations. Hu wanted to draw as many of the illustrations as he could himself, so he determinedly began to learn to draw for just that reason. Hu spent long hours carefully studying the situation and function of every muscle and bone of athletes in action, until he could draw them all with precision. Despite many obstacles, Hu finally completed his valuable book.

ganizations of the two bureaus have discussed the situation and set up groups to tackle the problem. Since work has been quite successful, the groups have won praises from both the newly wed couples and the public.

● **Study and Job Opportunities for Youth**

Over 25,000 young people waiting for jobs in Harbin are now going back to school to prepare for next year's college entrance examination or to train for future jobs.

This is one of many efforts now being made throughout China to solve the problems among young people. China had over 6 million middle school graduates this year. Over 3 million took the college entrance examination, yet less than 300,000 were admitted. Although this last figure has grown somewhat as more colleges have begun to enroll off-campus and evening-school students, the vast majority of recent middle school graduates still need to be employed. So while the young people are waiting for their job assignment from the government, other sectors of the society are now joining forces to provide them with further education and training opportunities.

The city authorities of Harbin, for example, are mobilizing neighbourhood committees, cultural palaces, radio and TV stations, factories, enterprises and even individuals to organize study courses and training schools for job-waiting young people in the city. The new programmes teach both general knowledge and such specific subjects as accounting, music, art, theatre, carpentry, electrical engineering, culinary art and tailoring.

In Taiyuan, the capital of Shanxi Province, three technical training schools have recently been set up in a joint effort by several enterprises. The schools are offering a work-study programme in which students pay for their own books and meals, and other expenses are covered by the school. The Chaoyang District in Beijing has also set up a school that teaches English, Japanese, accounting and radio repair to job-waiting youth.

In Tianjin, some 1,000 job-waiting young women are now organized and doing embroidery as a side-occupation. They embroider table cloths, bed-spreads, pillow cases and children's clothing for export to more than 30 countries, including Australia, France, Italy, the United States and West Germany.

Huanggang County in Hubei Province is experimenting with a new method of providing young people with jobs. Over 1,000 youngsters have pooled their savings with the funds of other collectively owned enterprises in the county, and have opened up eight new enterprises (including a brick kiln, pesticide factory, clothing factory and pottery works) in which they all now have jobs. According to the contract signed between the young people and the collectives, the youths' initial investments will be returned in instalments over the next five years.

● **Alive and Well At 142**

Wu Yunqing, at the age of 142, can still ride a bicycle and carry two pails of water to his house. A recent health examination of the old man showed that his blood pressure, eyesight

and hearing are all normal, and he says he has never been seriously ill in his entire life.

Standing 1.59 metres and weighing 53 kilograms, the senior citizen lives at a village 45 kilometres northeast of Yanan, Shaanxi Province, northwest China. He is now a member of the Yanan city committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Wu became a Buddhist monk at 17 and later became the elder of the Qinghua Buddhist Monastery. He has always been physically active, and even today, Wu gathers his fuel and tends his own small garden. His diet is mostly grains and vegetables, with little meat or salt, and he eats three regular meals a day. Meditation, always done in a sitting position, is still a good rest for Wu.

Three times Wu prepared lumber for his coffin. The first two rotted with time and the third one is now used as a ceiling-board in his bedroom.



142-year-old Wu Yunqing.

PUBLICATION**Record Circulation of China's Periodicals**

China now publishes some 1,700 different newspapers and magazines nationwide with a total circulation of more than 150 million. In the past two years alone, over 500 newspapers and magazines on literature, art and the natural and social sciences have been started or resumed.

Among the new publications, periodicals on legal affairs, in particular, have caught the attention and interest of the country's readers. *Zhongguo Fazhi Bao* (Chinese Legal System), for example, which just started publication on August 1 of this year, is a newspaper specializing in legal education, the construction of the legal system and an exchange of work experiences by people in the judicial field. *Faxue Yanjiu* (Jurisprudence Study) is a more academic and theoretical magazine which primarily focuses on jurisprudence theory, the establishment of the legal system and the problems involved in judicial administration. Another legal journal, *Faxue Yicong* (Jurisprudence Translations), publishes translations of foreign literature on jurisprudence and information on legal issues, politics and the administration of justice in foreign countries. Other publications of a similar nature are *Faxue Zazhi* (Jurisprudence Magazine) and *Minzhu yu Fazhi* (Democracy and the Legal System).

Zhongguo Nongmin Bao (Chinese Peasant News) is China's first newspaper pub-

lished especially for peasants and rural workers. All of its articles are short, concise and easy to read. The paper's aim is to publicize the Party's agricultural policy, enlighten the socialist consciousness of the country's millions of peasants and encourage them to do their utmost for the modernization of agriculture. *Nongmin Huabao* (Peasant Pictorial) is a periodical designed to benefit agricultural production and rural life by introducing new technology, individual experiences and recent developments in agriculture and rural cultural life. In an effort to further agro-scientific research, use of advanced agro-techniques and international exchange, *Shijie Nongye* (World Agriculture) has started publication and *Beijing Ribao* is putting out a suburban edition as well.

Publications designed to popularize science, like *Kexue Huabao* (Science Pictorial) and *Kexue Shiyan* (Scientific Experiment), have also found a large readership. *Daziran* (Nature) is another new magazine which covers the natural sciences, museum work and recent developments in scientific research.

Zhongguo Shaonian Bao (Chinese Children's News) has one of the largest circulations of any publication in China, over 7 million copies. Because of a shortage of paper, however, the circulations of many newspapers and magazines are limited and unable to meet the readers' demands. Adjustments have therefore been made to print bigger editions of 24 of the most popular publications. Among them *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* (China Youth News) has increased to 2.348 million copies, *Renmin Wenxue* (People's Liter-

ature), 981,037 copies, and *Dazhong Dianying* (Popular Cinema) has recently increased its circulation by half a million to 3.3 million copies. In addition, news stalls and mobile bookshops have been added in many cities throughout the country.

THEATRE**"Mayor Chen Yi" Highly Acclaimed**

Mayor Chen Yi, a ten-act play performed by the Shanghai People's Art Theatre, is receiving wide acclaim in Beijing for illustrating what one critic called "the qualities of a real Communist, a man who is both an outstanding leader and an ordinary person at the same time."

The late Chen Yi was a famous military commander, Vice-Premier, Foreign Minister and poet, a man well-known throughout China for his deep love for the people, his fierce opposition to the enemy and his honest, outspoken character. He was one of the daring opponents of the gang of four during the "cultural revolution," and for this he is loved and respected by people all over the country.

Each of the play's ten acts presents a different situation and an example of how Chen Yi helped lead the Shanghai people to build a new life, and illustrates the various types of people and class relations he had to deal with in the process. A few brief sketches of some of the acts of the play follow.

The prologue of the play is an eight-minute speech delivered by Chen Yi, who stands alone on the stage outlined against the red flag of the People's Liberation Army. The speech is

based on one actually given by Chen Yi 31 years ago in Danyang on the eve of the liberation of Shanghai, in which he urges the P.L.A. commanders and fighters to abide by army discipline, resist the corruption of bourgeois ideology and disdain special privileges. The ringing truth of the speech, coupled with a good performance of Chen Yi's characteristic sincerity and humour, holds today's theatre audiences spellbound.

In another scene, in an effort to persuade the national capitalists to serve New China, Chen Yi attends a banquet given by some capitalists who are naturally profit-seeking and dubious of the Communist Party, but who want to see the country grow economically.

Upon inspecting the first state-owned pharmacy in Shanghai, Chen Yi learns of a shortage of penicillin. He goes at night to visit a chemist who once dreamt of "saving China with science" but who became disillusioned under Kuomintang rule. Not knowing Chen Yi, the chemist refuses to talk to him. But Chen Yi persists and finally, with his sincerity and wisdom, wins the chemist's heart and agreement to put his knowledge to work helping the people.

In another scene, Kuomintang bombers damage a Shanghai power plant during the battle to liberate Shanghai because the P.L.A. artillery defence units are caught unprepared. Chen Yi arrives and gives the commanding officer a tongue-lashing, but when the question of punishment is raised by the military commission, Chen Yi holds himself responsible.

During the first Spring Festival after Shanghai's liberation, the newly appointed Mayor Chen Yi takes a capitalist to

visit the home of a worker. The two men join the family in a meal of bean dregs, the only "food" the family can afford, thus giving the capitalist (who has interrupted production and suspended paying wages in his factory on the excuse of financial difficulties) a lesson in how most workers are forced to live. Chen Yi also explains how the workers should play their leading role in the revolution more effectively.

Huadong Teachers' College in Shanghai. Two years ago, Sha Yixin and two other authors wrote the controversial *If I Were Real*, a play about political corruption and social ills in modern China. Though there has been much criticism of this play, Sha Yixin's exploratory spirit and artistic talent have been widely acknowledged.

In discussing *Mayor Chen Yi* Sha Yixin pointed out that the traditional revolutionary ide-



A scene in "Mayor Chen Yi."

In another episode, Chen Yi's father-in-law is looking for a job in Shanghai, his younger sister wants to go to medical school and both ask Chen Yi to use his influence to assist them. The mayor firmly opposes such favouritism, however, and ultimately persuades them to do the right thing: the father-in-law returns to work in his home town, and his sister takes the medical school entrance examination like the other students.

Mayor Chen Yi was written by 41-year-old playwright Sha Yixin, who started writing in 1956 when he was only 17 years old. In 1961 he graduated from

ology and dedication displayed by men like Mayor Chen Yi were undermined by Lin Biao and the gang of four in the ten chaotic years. Reviving and carrying forward this tradition and style of work has therefore become an important part of the Party's ideological construction. Sha Yixin said: "By putting some of Comrade Chen Yi's fine qualities on the stage, I believe the play will have an important practical significance for today." The playwright's efforts have received a warm response. As one critic said: "We need more Chen Yi's today to lead the country's modernization drive."



LETTERS FROM READERS

Abolishing the "Sida"

I welcome the measures taken by the Chinese Communist Party over the past two years to improve socialist democracy. At the same time, however, I think that the resolution adopted at the Fifth Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to abolish the *sida* is contradictory to these measures. The explanation offered in the article "Big-Character Posters Not Equivalent to Democracy" in issue No. 17 contradicts to an even greater degree the efforts made to promote socialist democracy.

The article has correctly explained how, in the years when Lin Biao and the gang of four were in power, the *sida* was abused. But the article pointed out at the same time that the big-character posters stirred up trouble, created confusion and paralysed production.

This explanation is only an evasion, because any form of democracy (election or law) can be abused. There is no need for socialist China, which has strengthened the people's socialist democratic rights, to be afraid of people speaking out freely, airing their views or putting up big-character posters. Slanders can be openly opposed and wrong ideas can be refuted. As to backward opinions expressed in public, they can be discussed or criticized.

I do not want to see the abolition of the *sida* bring an end to the democratic movement. However, what worries me is that many people will not have the courage to express publicly their views, comments or suggestions for fear of being labelled as "trouble-makers."

Volker Plass
West Berlin

We suggest that you read the article "The 'Dazibao': Its Rise and Fall" in No. 40. It may help you understand why the "sida" was abolished.
— Ed.

Criminal Law and Law of Criminal Procedure

The new weekly *Zhongguo Fazhi Bao*, which reports on China's legal system, will facilitate American judges and legal scholars in their study and evaluation of China's new Criminal Law and Law of Criminal Procedure. Judges and lawyers in the United States learn the law and keep abreast of new developments by reading "law reviews" like *Zhongguo Fazhi Bao*. We would welcome translations of selected articles from the new law weekly by *Beijing Review*.

During my lecture tour of Beijing and Shanghai in June 1980, I met many Chinese law professors and legal workers who possessed a profound knowledge of American Constitutional Law and history. American jurists and lawyer-scholars are keenly interested to learn how the Chinese people and government are implementing the new laws promulgated on January 1, 1980. We look forward to mutual exchange of views between us to strengthen friendship and understanding between our peoples.

Thomas Russell Jones
New York, U.S.A.

The series you have run on law (No. 23) was most enlightening. In this country, where laws are supposed to make people ethical and moral, there is not one law that can't be evaded with money and a good lawyer. It is a pleasure to know that a few laws, when enforced, are all that is needed when people want them to work.

R.A. Dannells
Tucson, U.S.A.

Reform of Higher Education

I've been receiving *Beijing Review* for the past five years. During these years, I have read various kinds of articles on different subjects, which help me think and get a clear understanding of the questions in my mind. I find the article "Reform of Higher Education" (No. 30) in-

teresting. Mr. Yu Xiafu has explained very clearly that China needs more professional personnel for the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

Jorge Leon Aldana
La Oroya, Peru

Article About Geography

I am a university student majoring in geography. Though I am also interested in other columns, I prefer the articles related to my speciality.

Regarding those who always ask you to publish maps, I would like to advise them to buy a map of the People's Republic of China with Chinese place names spelt according to the Chinese phonetic alphabet. As for me, most of the questions have been solved. However, I still hope that *Beijing Review* will show the changes made regarding the provinces and new municipalities. Is it possible in the future to publish small maps showing these changes? As a student of geography, I hope you will publish a special feature on the cities and, in particular, give the definition of big, small and medium-sized cities, because I do not have a clear idea of the difference between them.

Jean Paul Tarrieux
Hagetmau, France

Rural Life

The article I enjoyed was the one on the commune (No. 15). This had less unusual words and was more readable. It gave a fascinating insight into rural life. I think that a table showing exchange rates between the Chinese yuan and the British pound or U.S. dollar would be helpful.

Tim Barrow
Oxfordshire, U.K.

Theoretical Discussion

I have particularly enjoyed the theoretical discussion articles you have carried recently. All the articles are very interesting. I am happy to read your *Beijing Review*. Your weekly has helped me understand better what is happening in China.

Arshad Mahmood Mughal
Sialkot, Pakistan

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